THE [*Numb.* 790.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *June* 26, 1760.

Continuation of the Letter addreſſed to TWO GREAT MEN, *begun in our laſt.*

I HAVE brought down this Sketch of *French* Faith to the preſent Times; imperfect indeed; but, as far as it goes, ſtrictly conformable to Hiſtorical Truth.—— What Confidence then, can *France* expect any of it's Neighbours will put in her, after ſo many and ſuch flagrant Inſtances of national Perjury, as ſhe appears to be guilty of?———The Catalogue of her Infidelities will ſtill be encreaſed; and the little Reaſon that our Iſland, in particular, has to truſt Her, will ſtill be more apparent, by reminding you of ſome of the many Proofs, which *Great-Britain* itſelf can appeal to, of *French* Ingenuity in Treaty-breaking.—I ſhall go no higher than the Peace of *Utrecht*, becauſe the Inſtances in which it hath been violated by *France*, have produced the preſent War; and becauſe the Enumeration of them will lead me, naturally, to thoſe Hints which I mean to throw out, as neceſſary to be attended to in our future Negociations; and which, if neglected, will loſe to this Nation all the Fruits of thoſe Succeſſes, to gain which, we have ſtrained every Nerve, and loaded ourſelves with a Burthen under which it is a Miracle that we have not already ſunk.

The War which was cloſed by the Peace of *Utrecht* had been undertaken with Views confined, altogether, to the Continent of *Europe*, and carried on, though at an immenſe Expence, more to gain Conqueſts for our Allies than for ourſelves. However, in the Treaty of Peace, ſome Advantages and Conceſſions were ſtipulated in Favour of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and it's commercial Intereſts.

By the 12th Article*, All *Nova Scotia or Acadia, with it's ancient Limits, and with all it's Dependencies, is ceded to the Crown of Great-Britain.*

And by the 15th Article, *The Subjects of France, Inhabitants of Canada, and elſewhere, ſhall not diſturb or moleſt, in any Manner whatever, the Five Indian Nations which are ſubject to Great-Britain, nor it's other American Allies.*

Let us now ſee how theſe Articles have been obſerved. The *French* ſeem to have had two *Capital Views* in all their *American* Schemes, ever ſince they have thought Trade and Commerce an Object worthy of their Attention. The firſt was to extend themſelves from *Canada*, Southwards, through the Lakes, along the Back of our Colonies; by which Means they might anſwer a double Purpoſe, of cutting off our Communication with the *Indian Nations*, and of opening a Communication for themſelves, between the Rivers *St. Lawrence* and *Miſſiſippi*, and thus to join, as it were, their Colonies of *Canada* and *Louiſiana*. The other Part of their Plan, equally important, and more immediately fatal to our Intereſts in *North-America*, was to gain a Communication with the Ocean; the only Acceſs they now have to *Canada*, through the River *St. Lawrence*, being ſhut up half the Year.

Full of this favourite Project of *American* Empire, ſoon after the Treaty of *Utrecht*, they began to enlarge their Boundaries on that Continent, in direct Violation of the ſolemn Conceſſions they had ſo lately made.

As long ago as 1720, they ſeized and fortified the moſt important Paſs in *America*, at *Niagara*; in that very Country of the five *Indian Nations*, from which the 15th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* had excluded them. The infinite Conſequence of *Niagara* made them leſs ſcrupulous, no Doubt, about Treaties. For by Means of this Uſurpation they, in a Manner, became Maſters of the Lakes, and could, at Leiſure, extend themſelves to the *Ohio*, and carry their Chain of Forts and Settlements down to the *Miſſiſippi*.

The Plan of Uſurpation on the Back of our Colonies went on gradually and ſucceſsfully from Year to Year; the *Indians* owned by the Peace of *Utrecht* to be our Subjects, were debauched from our Intereſt, and ſpirited up to maſſacre, and ſcalp the *Engliſh*; and in 1731, the Inſolence of the *French* grew to ſuch an Heighth, that they erected their Fort at *Crown-Point*, in a Country indiſputably ours; whether conſidered as in the Center of the *five Nations*, or as actually within the Limits of *New-York*. And whoever caſts his Eye upon the Situation of this Fort, in the Map, will ſee how greatly the Poſſeſſion of it facilitated the Completion of the great Object of opening a Communication with the Ocean; and, how much it expoſed our moſt valuable Colonies to *Indian* Maſſacres and *French* Invaſions.

If it ſhould be aſked, what was our Miniſtry in *England* employed about, during ſuch Inſtances of *French* Perfidy—— the Anſwer muſt be, (tho' I wiſh I could draw a Veil over this Period) that our Affairs were then conducted by a Miniſter who was awake, indeed, to every Scheme of Corruption; eager to buy a Borough, or to bribe a Member; but ſlow to every Meaſure of national Importance and Utility. His firſt, his only Object, was to preſerve himſelf in Power; and as, in Proſecution of ſuch intereſted and mercenary Views, he had actually engaged this Nation in an Alliance with *France*, in *Europe*, (to pull down the exorbitant Power of our old and natural Ally) it was no Wonder, that he heard unmoved, and ſuffered with Impunity, the *French* Uſurpations in *North-America*.

Let us next trace the *French* Infidelity with Regard to *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*. Tho' that Province had been yielded to us at *Utrecht*, we had taken very few Steps to ſettle it effectually, till 1749, after the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*. And then the *French* Court gave us a Specimen of *Chicane*, worthy, indeed, of thoſe whom no Treaty ever bound, in Oppoſition to their Convenience. They began to ſpeak out, and to tell us, nay to inſiſt upon it ſeriouſly in Memorials, that the Country ceded to us under the Name of *Nova Scotia*, comprehended only the *Peninſula*, and did not extend beyond the *Iſthmus*. Whereas the Charters of King *James* I. to Sir *William Alexander*; and Sir *William*'s own Map as old as the Charter, demonſtrate that the *ancient Limits* of the Country ſo named included a vaſt Tract of Land, beſides the *Peninſula*, reaching along the Coaſt till it joined *New-England*; and extending up the Country till it was bounded by the South Side of the River St. *Lawrence*. Of ſuch an Extent of Country they had formed a Plan to rob us; hoping, no Doubt, to find the ſame Supineneſs in the *Britiſh* Adminiſtration which had overlooked their former Encroachments. With this View they deſired that Commiſſaries might meet to ſettle the Limits, promiſing not to act in *America*, till thoſe Commiſſaries ſhould agree, or the Conferences break up. But how was this Promiſe obſerved? While the Commiſſaries trifled away their Time at *Paris*, the Uſurpations went on in *America*; Incurſions were frequently made into the Peninſula of *Acadia*, the Poſſeſſion of which they did not pretend to diſpute with us; Forts were built by them in ſeveral Places, and particularly a moſt important One to command the *Iſthmus*; thus deciding by the Sword, in Time of full Peace, that Controverſy which they themſelves had agreed ſhould be amicably adjuſted by their Commiſſaries; and furniſhing a laſting Warning to us, that a Treaty which leaves Points of Conſequence to be determined by any after Conferences, only ſerves to light up another War.

While the *French* Uſurpations went on ſo inſolently in *Nova Scotia*; the Plan was carrying on with equal Perfidy on the Banks of the *Ohio*; a Country, the Inhabitants of which had been in Alliance with the *Engliſh* above an hundred Years ago; an Alliance frequently renewed; to which alſo we had a Claim as being a Conqueſt of the *Five Nations*, and from which, therefore, the *French* were excluded by the 15th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* above recited. But what avail Treaties when Intereſt comes in Competition? The Poſſeſſion of the *Ohio* was abſolutely neceſſary, that the great Plan of connecting *Canada* with *Louiſiana* might ſucceed: And, therefore, they began their Hoſtilities againſt us, in that Country, the very Year of the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*; oppoſed our Plan of a New Settlement (which had been thought of by us above forty Years before) inſulted our Traders, plundered and made them Priſoners; and in 1754 having defeated *Waſhington*, and deſtroyed our Fort, they built *their Fort Du Queſne*; and Troops were ſent daily from *France* to ſecure the Poſſeſſion of this, and of their new and important Uſurpations.

No Doubt the *French* Miniſters flattered themſelves that *England*, inattentive to the Intereſts of its Colonies for ſo many Years before, and who, ſo lately, had ſubmitted to a Diſadvantageous Peace, would not have the Spirit to oppoſe Force to Force, and do itſelf Juſtice by other Weapons than the Complaints of Lord *Albemarle*, and the Memorials of Mr. *Mildmay*. But the Hour of Vengeance was, at laſt, come; the Intereſts of the Kingdom were attended to by thoſe in Power; the infinite Importance of our *American* Colonies was underſtood, and a Reſolution taken to have Recourſe to Arms. And thus *England*, which, for half a Century, had been engaged in every Body's Quarrels but its own; waſting its Millions, and laviſhing its Blood, to obtain a Barrier in *Flanders*, which thoſe for whom we conquered it could not defend, or rather did not think it worth while to keep; began the preſent War, a War truly *NATIONAL*.

If there be Merit in this ſpirited Conduct, tell your Enemies, *My Lord*, that you, and a near Relation of yours (whoſe Memory always will be reſpected) had then the chief Direction of public Buſineſs. And you, *Sir*, will pardon me for paying this Compliment to thoſe who began the War *with Spirit*; while I, at the ſame Time, declare it as my Opinion that your coming into Power after it was begun, has contributed to its being carried on with a Succeſs equally glorious and important to the Nation.

But before I make the Application of the above Deduction concerning † our *American* Complaints (which I ſhall, by and bye, make Uſe of, when I come to ſpeak to the Terms which it will be *neceſſary* to inſiſt upon at the approaching Treaty) it will be proper to mention another moſt important Inſtance of *French* Perfidy in *Europe*.

Dunkirk, by its Situation almoſt oppoſite the Mouth of the *Thames*, had done amazing Miſchief to the Trade of *England*, during King *William*'s and Queen *Anne*'s Wars. The Demolition of *Dunkirk*, therefore, very naturally become a favourite Object of the Nation; the Parliament, in 1708, addreſſed her Majeſty to make no Peace without this Condition ‡; and tho' after a War ſo ſucceſsful, much more might have been obtained for *England* than really was, this Point was careſully inſiſted upon, and the Ninth Article of the Peace of *Utrecht* obtained.

By this Article, *The* French *King engages to demoliſh all the Fortifications of the City of* Dunkirk; *to ruin the Harbour; to break the Dykes and Sluices—The Works towards the Sea to be deſtroyed in Two Months, and thoſe to the Land in Three Months after; all this to be done at his own Expence; and the Fortifications, Harbour, Dykes and Sluices, never after to be reſtored.* Could Words be deviſed in all the Extent of Language to ſtipulate, in a ſtronger Manner, the effectual and ſpeedy Demolition of this Place? And yet all *Europe* ſaw with Amazement, and *England* beheld with Indignation, the Peace of *Utrecht* violated, with Regard to this important Condition, almoſt as ſoon as it was ſigned.

By the Article above-recited we ſee that *Dunkirk* was to be demoliſhed within five Months after the ſigning the Peace; and yet, near an Year after, I find Mr. *Walpole*, in our Houſe of Commons, inſiſting that the Peace had already been broken with Regard to *Dunkirk*: *Since inſtead of ruining the Harbour, the* French *were then actually repairing the Sluices, and working on a new Canal* ||. And tho' the pacific Inclinations of the Miniſtry in 1713, when Mr. *Walpole* puſhed this Affair, over-ruled the Inquiry, the Fact on which it would have proceeded were certain.

The *ſpirited* Remonſtrances of Lord *Stair* at *Paris*, on the Acceſſion of *George* I. concerning this Infraction of the Peace, were the laſt Inſtances of Humiliation which *Lewis* XIV. ſaw himſelf expoſed to; and, perhaps, he would have found himſelf obliged to do us that Juſtice, by Neceſſity, which the *Regent*, who ſoon after came into Power, willingly agreed to from Views of *private Intereſt*. Tho' the Peace of *Utrecht* had obliged the *Spaniſh* Branch of the *Bourbon* Family to renounce their Right of Succeſſion to the Crown of *France*, the Duke of *Orleans*, who, by this Regulation, ſaw only an Infant's Life between him and the Throne, knew well, that tho' the Renunciation had been ſolemnly ſworn to, the Doctrine of its Invalidity, of its being an Act, void, *ab initio*, had been publicly avowed. *Torcy*, as appears by his § Correſpondence with Lord *Bolingbroke*, very frankly made no Scruple of telling the *Engliſh* before Hand, that this Expedient, which had been deviſed to prevent the Union of *France* and *Spain* under one Monarch, would be of little Force, as being inconſiſtent with the fundamental Laws of *France*; by this Declaration giving us a very remarkable Inſtance of the Weakneſs or of the Wickedneſs of our then Miniſters, who could build the Peace of *Europe* on ſo ſandy a Foundation, and accept of Terms which *France* itſelf was honeſt enough to own were not to be kept.

However, the *Regent* was reſolved to ſupport his Claim to the Crown of *France*, in Excluſion to the *Spaniſh* Branch; and as the Support and Aſſiſtance of *England* was neceſſary for this Purpoſe, it is not to be wondered at that he ſhould court the Friendſhip of a Nation from whom he had ſo much to expect; and, therefore, he was wiſe enough to do us Juſtice, by carrying into Execution, in ſome Degree, the Article relating to *Dunkirk*.

The perſonal Intereſt of the Regent was the only Reaſon for this Compliance: But ſucceeding Adminiſtrations in *France* not being influenced by the ſame private Views to adhere to Treaties ſolemnly ratified, *Dunkirk* began gradually to riſe from its Ruins; its Port again received Ships; its Trade flouriſhed; *England* ſaw itſelf deprived of this favourite Advantage gained at *Utrecht*; and ſuch was the Aſcendancy of *French* Councils over thoſe of this Iſland, at the Period I ſpeak of, that we were actually engaged in Alliances with *France*, while that Nation was thus openly inſulting us, and inſulting us, without Obſtruction, in ſo eſſential an Article. We all remember what paſſed in Parliament in 1733, relating to the Point now before us.——Such was the tame Acquieſcence of the *Britiſh* Adminiſtration, that *Dunkirk*, by this Time, ſtood upon our Cuſtom-Houſe Books as a Port, from whence great Imports were made; and when an Inquiry concerning this was propoſed in the Houſe of Commons by a great Parliament Man ‡, ſince dead, the then Miniſter hung his Head, in the Houſe, for Shame. And who could have believed it poſſible, that the ſame Perſon, who had been ſo ready to promote a Parliamentary Inquiry into this Violation of the Peace in 1713, ſhould obſtruct ſuch an Inquiry, when he himſelf was in Power, tho' the Reaſons for it had become much ſtronger? Who could ſee Him, without Indignation, ſhut his Eyes to the Re-eſtabliſhment of *Dunkirk*, and obſtruct the propoſed Inquiry, by getting from Cardinal *Fleury* (who then governed *France*, and, I bluſh to ſay it, *England* too) a deluſive miniſterial Letter, promiſing what he knew would not be performed; ——and obtained, perhaps, only becauſe the Cardinal was aſſured, that the Breach of the Promiſe would not be reſented?

While *England* remained ſo averſe to do itſelf Juſtice, no Wonder that *France* improved the Opportunity. At the Time when that *Miniſter* was obliged to retire from Power, the Re-eſtabliſhment of *Dunkirk* was completed. For, within a few Months after **, we find a Memorial preſented by Lord *Stair* to the *Dutch*, complaining of this Violation of the Peace of *Utrecht*, and urging this as a Reaſon for their joining us againſt *France*. And as it is for the Honour of the Adminiſtration then entering into Office, that they began with Meaſures ſo ſpirited and national, it is equally remarkable, that the ſame Perſon, who had threatened *Lewis* XIV. in his own Palace, for his Slowneſs in demoliſhing *Dunkirk*, lived to be again employed by his Country at the Diſtance of near thirty Years, when the Reſtoration of *Dunkirk* became an Object of national Reſentment.

The two Nations had not, as yet, begun the late War, when we ſaw, in *One* Inſtance, both a Proof that *Dunkirk* was again a *Port*, and a Port which may be made Uſe of, to endanger the Safety of *Britain*. At the Time I now ſpeak of ††, we beheld the Harbour of *Dunkirk* crowded with Tranſports to embark Count *Saxe* and the *Pretender* to invade us. And, if that Invaſion had then taken Effect, from that very *Port* which was to be no *Port* (happily the Winds were contrary to the Fleet from *Breſt*) the infinite Miſchief which

which this Nation may ſuffer from its Re-eſtabliſhment, would have been fatally experienced.

Though we have no great Reaſon to brag of the Treaty made at the Concluſion of the laſt War (which I am aſhamed to call a Peace) as it ſettled nothing that was before in Doubt between the two Nations) the Peace of *Utrecht* concerning *Dunkirk*, was, nevertheleſs in its moſt eſſential Part, reſtored to its full Force. I ſay, in its moſt *Eſſential Part*; becauſe, though the 17th Article of the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* left *Dunkirk* in the State it then was, with Regard to its Fortifications to the Land; the ſame Article revived our Right to the Demolition of its Port, by ſtipulating *That ancient Treaties are to be obſerved in Regard to the Port, and the Works on the Sea ſide.*

Little or nothing was done between the Concluſion of the Peace, and the breaking out of the preſent War, towards carrying into Execution this freſh Promiſe. On the contrary, the enlarging of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, is mentioned in his Majeſty's Declaration of War, three Years ago, as one of the freſh Heads of Injury offered to *England*. And whoever reflects upon the Tranſactions, ſince that Period, will ſee that *Dunkirk* is reſtored to its original Importance. Its Privateers have done infinite Miſchief to our Trade; a Squadron of his Majeſty's Navy, in vain blocked up its Harbour lately, to prevent the ſailing of *Thurot*'s Fleet; and, it is well known, that the long threatened Invaſion of theſe Kingdoms, which *France*, in Deſpair, certainly meditated, would have been attempted from this Place, if the Deſtruction of their Ships of War by *Hawke*, had not taught them the Abſurdity of invading us in their much celebrated *flat bottom Boats*, which, we may well ſuppoſe, will hardly be tried, when their Fleets, really formidable, have been deſtroyed in the Attempt.

* *Not having, in my Poſſeſſion, an Original Copy of the Treaty of Utrecht, I have made Uſe of* Lamberti's *Tranſlation.*

† *For the Particulars of the* French *Encroachments in* America, *which I have only given a Sketch of, ſee the Memorials of our Commiſſaries, Dr.* Mitchell's *Conteſt in* America; *the Doctor's and Mr.* Evans's *Maps, and many other Treatiſes.*

‡ March 2d 1708. *The Lords having ſent down an Addreſs to the Commons for their Concurrence, relating to certain Conditions to be inſiſted upon, as the* ſine qua non, *of a Treaty with* France, *Mr. Secretary* Boyle *repreſented, That the* Britiſh *Nation having been at a vaſt Expence of Blood and Treaſure, for the Proſecution of this neceſſary War, it was but juſt they ſhould reap ſome Benefit by the Peace: And the Town of* Dunkirk *being a Neſt of Pirates, that infeſted the Ocean and did infinite Miſchief to Trade, He, therefore, moved that the demoliſhing of its Fortifications and Harbours be inſiſted upon, in the enſuing Treaty of Peace, and inſerted in the Addreſs, which was unanimouſly approved of, and carried back to the Lords. See* Chandler's *Debates of Parliament, Vol. vii. P. 122.*

‖ Chandler's *Debates, Vol. 8. P. 69.*

§ *See the Report of the ſecret Committee, P. 13. The following Extract from a Letter of Monſ.* Torcy *to Mr.* St. John *is remarkable.* "*The Renunciation deſired would be null and* "*invalid by the fundamental Laws of* France; *according to* "*which Laws the moſt near Prince to the Crown is, of Neceſ-* "*ſity, the Heir thereto.——This Law is looked upon, as the* "*Work of him who hath eſtabliſhed all Monarchies, and we* "*are perſuaded in* France *that GOD only can aboliſh it. No* "*Renunciation, therefore, can deſtroy it; and if the King of* "*Spain ſhould renounce it for the Sake of Peace, and in Obe-* "*dience to the King his Grandfather, they would deceive them-* "*ſelves that received it as a ſufficient Expedient to prevent the* "*Miſchief we propoſe to avoid.*"

⁂ *Sir* William Windham.

** *The Memorial is dated* July 1, 1742.

†† *In* 1743-4.

[To be continued in our next.]

BRUSSELS, *April* 3.

EIGHTEEN Battalions and Twenty-two Squadrons of French Troops are ſoon expected to paſs through this City, on their March to the Army of the moſt Chriſtian King in Germany.

Nuremberg, April 4. On the firſt of this Month there paſſed by this Town a Train of Artillery, conſiſting of 24 Pieces of large Cannon, with 20 Waggons, laden with Ammunition, going to the Army of the Empire.

Paderborn, April 8. The Army is greatly increaſed within this Week paſt; the Regiments are complete; the Artillery is in fine Order; and the Magazines are all formed. By the preſent Diſpoſition of our Forces, we are perfectly ſecure from any Attempts of the French; who gave out, ſome Days ago, that their Intention was to give us Battle before the Arrival of the Britiſh Troops. We had ſome Apprehenſions of their Deſign, by the different Parties ſent out by Marſhal Broglio to reconnoitre our Chain, and this occaſioned Prince Ferdinand to alter our Situation; but we have neither ſeen nor heard any thing further of them for theſe eight Days paſt. The Army will doubtleſs take the Field the Beginning of next Month.

Verſailles, April 10. Since the Marſhal Duke de Broglio has brought back the Troops into their Quarters, we no longer doubt of the Superiority of the King's Armies for the approaching Campaign. This General would not have given this Demonſtration of being ſecure, had he not been certain that the Enemy could not ſurprize him offenſively. The Caſtle of Marpourg, we are aſſured, will be the Object of the firſt Operation.

Hague, April 12. We do not hear that France and her Allies have as yet made any Overtures whereon to found a Suſpenſion of Arms, and much leſs a Treaty, as is uſual in Caſes of this Nature, before the Meeting of a Congreſs: In all Likelihood the ſettling a general Peace will turn out a very tedious Affair. Whether this Declaration is made with a real Intention of making Peace, or is only an Artifice of France to gain Time, and engage Spain in her Quarrel, in caſe England ſhould refuſe to accept what ſhe may call reaſonable Terms, Time only can diſcover. In the mean while we hear that the Campaign will open very ſoon; that it will be puſhed with the utmoſt Vigour on all Sides; and that the Conditions of the future Peace will in a great Meaſure depend on its Succeſs.

Paris, April 11. *Another Frigate is arrived at L'Orient, from the Eaſt-Indies, having on board an Aid de Camp of Gen. Lally, who brings the Court a Detail of what has happened in that Country. Our Troops, animated by the Advantages gained over the Engliſh in September laſt, and reinforced by* 800 *Men which M. d'Ache had landed at Pondicherry, have again repulſed the Enemy, obliged them to repaſs the Paler, to abandon Tirvatour, and retire to Canjiverom. M. de Buſſy afterwards went with the beſt Part of the white Cavalry, and four Companies of Grenadiers, to Arcate, in order to ſettle there his Rout with the Nabob Bezeletzingue, who had brought* 300 *French from Salaberzingue, and* 7000 *of the Country Troops. This Junction will favour the Project of a new Attempt upon Trichenapali. The Triagar, of which we were already Maſters, was made the Depoſitum of our Artillery and Ammunition for the Siege of that Place. If the Expedition of Trichenapali ſhould terminate happily, our Troops will immediately go againſt Madraſs. The Engliſh have left but a ſmall Garriſon at Maſulipatan, from whence they have carried off their Artillery; and they are collecting their Forces at Bengal, where the Superiority of the Dutch, and new Revolutions, may ſoon require an Exertion of them.*

Roſtock, April 14. *We hear that a Detachment of Pruſſians have carried off ſeveral large Cheſts of Arms, made at Suhla and Thuringia, which were deſtined for the Ruſſians.*

Hamburgh, April 15. *We hear from the Farther Pomerania, that the Ruſſians have made themſelves Maſters of Coſlin, ſeven Leagues from Colberg, and have placed in it a Garriſon of* 800 *Men.*

Head-Quarters of the Allies at Paderborn, April 15. *The firſt Part of the Reinforcement from England, conſiſting of four Regiments of Horſe, one of Foot, and* 600 *Horſes, are under March through the Biſhopric of Oſnabrug, for the Places of their Deſtination.*

Madrid, April 4. *Our Monarch, the Mediator between France and England, propoſes to inſiſt on the Reſtitution of Cavada, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, and ſome neighbouring Places.*

Frankfort, April 17. *Six Silver Branches of the Cathedral of Straſbourg, weighing* 900 *lb. have been ſent to the Mint.*

LONDON, *April* 21.

Some Letters which came by the Spaniſh Mail adviſe, that the Count de Feuentes, the Ambaſſador appointed by his Catholic Majeſty to the Court of Great-Britain, was ready to ſet out for London the 16th of laſt Month.

By a Gentleman lately arrived from Leipſic we are informed, that the King of Pruſſia's Armies are actually 70,000 Men ſtronger than when the War broke out; that the King had perſonally reviewed every Regiment in the Army in Saxony; and finding ſeveral Lads too young to bear Arms, he ordered them to be diſcharged for two Years longer: The ſaid Gentleman farther adds, that the People of Sileſia have declared their unanimous Reſolution of adhering to his Majeſty's Intereſt, and their utter Abhorrence of the Auſtrian Government.

April 23. There not being any Proſpect of Employment for a formidable Fleet in Quiberon Bay, ſome of the Ships of that Command have received Orders to cruize in the Ocean; and Sir John Bentley, in the Warſpite, with a flying Squadron, is directed to look into the Road of Baſque. The Remainder of the Ships ſpread ſuch a Diſtance, that very little coaſting Trade can be carried on. The very Soldiers have been taken, going from the Main to the Iſlands, to relieve thoſe who were ſick.

We hear that the Minerva, one of our Frigates, cruizing to the Weſtward, having chaced a French Privateer, in a freſh Gale, the Frenchman overſet, and went to the Bottom.

The Pallas Privateer, of Bayonne, of 14 Guns, and 140 Men, was taken the Firſt of April by the Fame and Achilles Men of War, bound to Louiſburg. The ſaid Privateer had taken the Richard, Wickſted, from Yarmouth, bound to Philadelphia.

By Letters from Freyberg, of the 2d Inſtant, we are informed, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had ſent for a Train of heavy Artillery from Berlin, and that it was expected all Things would be ready for opening the Campaign upon its Arrival at the Army.

One Hundred and Seventy Land Forces are to embark on board the Eaſt-India Ships, together with ſeveral Officers of the Train of Artillery; the reſt of the Troops are to go on board the ſeveral Men of War already appointed for that Expedition.

The unfortunate Earl in the Tower, ſome Time before his Trial, made a handſome Proviſion for the Children of his deceaſed Steward, and for the Payment of his own juſt Debts.

Yeſterday a Petition was, by the Honourable Captain Shirley, and the Honourable and Reverend Mr. Shirley, preſented to his Majeſty in favour of Earl Ferrers.

Mr. Wilton, a Statuary, is making a grand Monument for the late General WOLFE, which will ſoon be put up in Weſtminſter Abbey.

April 25. We hear that the late Sentence of the Court-Martial, has been confirmed by his Majeſty, when he was pleaſed to ſignify, that it was his Pleaſure, that the ſaid Sentence ſhould be given out in public Orders; "That no Officer, of ever ſo "high Birth or Employment, can be ſcreened "from Puniſhment for ſuch Offences; which, to "a Man that has any Senſe of Honour, muſt be "worſe than Death, that all Officers in his Ma-"jeſty's Service may avoid Puniſhment ariſing "from Diſobedience of Orders."

We hear that ten more Regiments of Foot are ordered to be in Readineſs to march at a ſhort Notice, in order to embark for Germany, beſides thoſe before appointed to go; and that ſome more Horſe will likewiſe be ſent.

The Cloathing for the Iriſh Carabineers will be delivered to them in three or four Days, after which they will be reviewed by General Ligonier, and then embark for Germany.

Orders are given for eight Regiments, and four Battalions of the Foot-Guards to be in Readineſs at an Hour's Notice, to embark for the Iſle of Wight, and form a Camp there, that they may embark from thence in a Body, Tranſports for receiving them being already provided.

A Bargeman of Beſkow, ſix or ſeven Leagues from Francfort on the Oder, who was a Spy for the Ruſſians, has been taken up and ſent to Goal.

Three more Spies have been taken up in France, two at Breſt, and one at Port l'Orient.

Several cruizing Veſſels of War are fitting out to be ſtationed in the Weſt-Indies, to protect the Trade of our Colonies in thoſe Parts.

The Penguin Sloop of War, loſt on the Coaſt of Portugal, was not taken by French Privateers, but ſtarted a Plank, and afterwards took Fire by Accident, by which ſhe ſunk. All the Crew were ſaved.

The Kingſton and Rocheſter Men of War, with the Tranſports for Quebec, ſailed from Portſmouth Yeſterday, and were out of Sight when the Poſt came away.

Laſt Wedneſday Se'ennight the Tranſports, with the Forces draughted from the Regiments in the North, and thoſe from the Royal Volunteers at New-Caſtle, ſailed from Shields for Embden, under Convoy of the Hornet Sloop.

Portſmouth, April 19. Yeſterday arrived at Spithead, his Majeſty's Ship Niger, Captain Bentinck, who brought up with her a Brigantine from St. Domingo, laden with Sugar and Indico. Alſo arrived the York, from New-York, retaken by the above Man of War.

BOSTON, *June* 9.

Thurſday laſt, Captain Watſon arrived here in 5 Weeks from Glaſgow, but brings no later foreign Advices than we have already received: Two Days after he left Port, he was taken by a French Privateer of 18 Carriage Guns, but ranſomed his Veſſel, after having all his Guns (18) taken from him, for 3500 l. Sterling, and about a Fortnight after, he was boarded by two French Privateers, but on producing his Ranſom Papers, he was diſmiſſed.

Capt. Morris arrived here Yeſterday in 41 Days from Briſtol; by him we learn, that the News of a deciſive Battle between the King of Pruſſia and Count Daun (according to the Situation of the two Armies) was hourly expected. Capt. Morris is bound for Virginia.

NEW-YORK, *June* 16.

Tueſday laſt came down from Albany, the two Indians mentioned in our laſt to have eſcaped from the Enemy. It appears that they left Montreal, or ſome of the Out-poſts, in Company with ſeven others, in order to take a Priſoner; and on their Way made their Eſcape: This at firſt they denied, upon their Examination at Crown-Point, but being commended for returning to their own Country, they confeſſed it; and one of the French Indians, of the ſame Party, was afterwards taken on the Lake, in a Canoe, by ſome of our Scouts from Crown-Point.

Our Accounts by laſt Night's Poſt from Albany are, That on Wedneſday laſt, the 11th Inſtant, an Expreſs arrived there from Sir William Johnſon, with the agreeable News that the Siege of Quebec was raiſed, with the Loſs of Five Thouſand of the Enemy: That this Intelligence was brought from La Galette by a Party ſent thither, where the Head Warriors of the Enemy acquainted our Indians, that an Expreſs from Montreal had informed the Commanding Officer at La Galette, that two of our Ships had intercepted a French Fleet, conſiſting of ſix Store Ships, near the Town of Quebec: But notwithſtanding this, the Enemy continued to puſh the Siege with Vigour, until the Arrival of eight Engliſh Men of War, which occaſioned the Enemy to quit their Works and Cannon precipitately, and march back to Montreal. (This Particular is related ſo circumſtantially, that the Truth of it is not in the leaſt doubted; and the Reaſon for our not having any Account by Water from Quebec is, that the Enemy's Ships taken, reported of 30 Sail being expected from Old France; therefore our People would not ſend a Veſſel down, leſt they might get Intelligence of our Ships being arrived, and the Siege raiſed.)

Another Expreſs arrived at Albany in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, and brought Advice, that an Indian well known had returned from a Scout, and confirmed the above News, of the Siege of Quebec being raiſed, in every particular.

We are further assured from above, That Major Rogers has had a very smart Bruſh with the Enemy, about three Leagues from Iſle aux Noix: His Party conſiſted of 200, and theirs 300, chiefly or all Indians, whom he beat, after a ſmart Engagement of two Hours and an Half, off the Field of Battle, and purſued them: When he returned to the Field he found three Indians dead, and upwards of 30 Arms, and doubts not of his having killed 50 of them. The three Indian Scalps he brought off.

By Letters and News-Papers brought hither Yeſterday per Expreſs from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, down to June 3, we are informed, That the Cherokee Indians ſtill continue deſperate in their Deſigns, carrying all before them, by Murder, Rapine, &c.——That even the Creek Indians, at leaſt the Upper Tribe, who were thought to be Friends to the Engliſh, have commenced Hoſtilities againſt us, by killing and cutting in Pieces all the Engliſh Traders among them, ſave two, who happily eſcaped by the Goodneſs of ſome of their Squaws:——That the Lower Creeks ſeemed ſtill to be in our Favour, but lay under great Suſpicions:——That Fort Moore, and all the private Forts about Auguſta, were either deſtroyed or abandoned by the Garriſons; and Men, Women, and Children, flying thither from all Quarters, in moſt deplorable Circumſtances:——That Colonel Montgomery was gone from Fort Ninety-Six, and determined to burn and deſtroy all he meets with till he arrives at Fort Loudoun, which was in a moſt piteous Condition, having only a Pint of Corn per Day each Man.——That on Thurſday, the Fifth of June, a Draught was to be made from the Province of South-Carolina, when it was thought every ſecond or third Perſon muſt be draſted, and hold themſelves ready to go off, with 14 Days Proviſion, in order to ſave Georgia. [Thus it appears the French and their Agents have not been inactive on the Side of Miſſiſippi.]

We further learn, That an Inſurrection was apprehended in the Province of South-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 19.

By Captain Minott there are a Number of Letters from South-Carolina, ſetting forth the melancholy Situation of that Colony, occaſioned by the Indian War; but as the Purport of them all is chiefly the ſame with what follows, it is thought needleſs to publiſh more of them.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, June 1, 1760.

"The Cherokee Party is ſtronger, and has been more ſucceſsful with the Creeks than ours; ſo that they have actually engaged them to begin and commit Hoſtilities againſt us, by the Slaughter of all our Traders they could lay their Tomahawks on; of this we have had certain Intelligence within theſe few Days paſt.—The Choctaws are a very numerous and powerful Nation, lying juſt behind the Creeks, are commonly reckoned about 7000 fighting Men, and have hitherto been prevented from falling on us by the Creeks, a very warlike Nation, and till now much devoted to our Intereſt; but they have left us, and are generally ſaid to be about 2500 fighting Men; and the Cherokees are ſuppoſed to be from 3700 to 4000; ſo that you will eaſily ſee from this what the Number of our external Enemies may be, while we have 70,000 Negroes in our Bowels.—You may think how theſe Things will end.——We do not exactly know our Situation, but a few Days more will open our Eyes."

Our Advices from Crown-Point ſay, that the brave Rogers had landed but 100 of his Men, when he was immediately attacked by five Times the Number; but that he diſpoſed of his ſmall Party in ſo Soldier like a Manner, that he entirely routed the Enemy, ſlaying great Numbers of them, and obliging the Remainder to retire moſt precipitately, throwing down their Arms, in order to be the better able to carry off their Dead and Wounded; and that he had one regular Officer and Twenty-one Men killed, and nine wounded; all which he brought off the Field, and ſent in a Veſſel to Crown-Point.

All was perfectly quiet and well at Pittſburg the 29th ult.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, April 30.

"The Garriſon of Quebec which has been all the Winter paſt very quiet, and under no Apprehenſions of a general Attack, is now cloſely beſieged, by a numerous Army of between 12 and 15000. The 28th Inſtant General Murray, gave them Battle: Our Army behaved as well as poſſible, ſupporting a conſtant and heavy Fire for Two Hours, altho' not exceeding 3500. The Enemy were at firſt Repulſed, but having a Wood in their Rear, they ran to that and formed again, and renew'd the Attack. We were at laſt obliged to Retreat with conſiderable Loſs, Numbers being taken Priſoners, and 3 or 400 Wounded, and many Killed. The Enemy ſuffered much, but we were overpowered by Numbers. The Conſequence of this Defeat is being cloſely beſieged by an Army flush'd with a ſmall Victory. I know not how long the Town may hold out; it is very much commanded by the French Lines. If the Engliſh Fleet arrives ſoon, we have an encouraging Proſpect. We have between 4 and 5000 in Garriſon, which may yet do Wonders."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 26.

We have the Pleaſure of acquainting our Readers, that ſince our laſt, the Fleet from *England*, is arrived; and we hear not one Ship is miſſing. They came under Convoy of the *Devonſhire*, a 60 Gun Ship, Captain *George Darby*, and had an eaſy and pleaſant Paſſage.

In the Fleet came Paſſengers, WITHAM MARSH, Eſq; bound to the Northward; JOHN HAMMOND, Eſq; Barriſter at Law; Mr. JOHN BRICE, junior; Mr. THOMAS BUCHANAN; and ſeveral other Gentlemen.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*,

Schooner Neptune, Benjamin Binney, from New-York;
Ship Friendſhip, Dougal McDougal, from London;
Snow Peace, John Higdah, from Biddeford;
Ship Two Siſters, Joſeph Richardſon, from London;
Snow Good Intent, Benjamin Bell, from London;
Ship Lyon, Robert Lee, from London;
Ship Baltimore, Halbert Hanſon, from London;
Ship Thetis, Matthew Creamer, from London;
Brig Ruby, William Barry, from London;
Ship Charming Nancy, Charles Ridgely, from London;
Schooner Good Intent, John French, from New-York;
Ship Betſey, William Strachan, from London;
Ship Suſannah & Sarah, David Lewis, from London;
Sloop Newport, Solomon Smith, from New-York.

Cleared for Departure,

Snow Annapolis, Alexander Scougall, for New-York;
Schooner Good Intent, John French, for New-York;
Schooner Hannah, Thomas Reamer, for New-Providence.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship NELLY, *Capt.* WILLIAM WILKINSON, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcribers, at their Stores in* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH *and* QUEEN-ANNE *Towns, Wholeſale or Retail*,

A LARGE Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Likewiſe, *Muſcovado* Sugar by the Barrel or Hogſhead, *Madeira* Wine, and very good Coffee.

ALEXANDER & ANDREW SYMMER.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the WILSON, *Capt.* SLATER, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, *by Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco*,

A LARGE Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon. JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

JUST IMPORTED

By the Subſcriber, in the BALTIMORE, *Captain* HANSON, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS, *for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco*,

A SORTABLE Parcel of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, at reaſonable Rates, by Wholeſale or Retail.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the FRIENDSHIP, DOUGAL MC DOUGALL, *and the* THETIS, MATTHEW CREAMER; *and to be Sold by the Subſcribers, on board the* Thetis, *in the Ferry Branch of* Patapſco *River, on Tueſday the Firſt Day of* July *next*,

A PARCEL of healthy likely CONVICTS, Men and Women, among whom are many Tradeſmen and Farmers.

STEWART *and* LUX.

THE ſaid STEWART and LUX have imported, in the above Ships, a Variety of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, to be Sold at their reſpective Stores at *Baltimore* and *Elk-Ridge*.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship Baltimore, *Capt.* Hanſon, *from* London, *and to be Sold at the Subſcriber's Store, at the Head of the Dock, near Mrs.* Anderſon's, *by Wholeſale or Retail, very cheap, for Caſh or ſhort Credit*,

SEINES from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Fathom long, White Lead, Yellow Oaker, Lampblack, Red Lead, Verdigreaſe, *Pruſſian* Blue, Vermillion, and *Spaniſh* Whiting. Alſo a good Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, too tedious to mention.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

N. B. Rum, Melaſſes, Sugar, and Coffee, by the Gallon and Pound.

TO BE SOLD,

At ALEXANDRIA, *on Monday the* 21*ſt of* July,

THE Brigantine MOLLY, with her Appurtenances. She has only made one Voyage, and is a prime Sailer, *&c. &c.* An Inventory of her Materials, may at any Time be ſeen before the Sale in the Hands of

CARLYLE & DALTON.

SEVERAL of the Managers of the *Frederick-Town* LOTTERY, having ſent TICKETS into *Pennſylvania*, which were not accounted for in Time, the Managers were under a Neceſſity of putting off the Drawing for a few Days: And have fix'd on Monday, the 4th of *Auguſt*, when they will certainly draw it, without any further poſtponing.

TO BE SOLD,

(*Lying within ſeven Miles of* BALTIMORE-TOWN)

A TRACT of LAND, containing 450 Acres, a large Part of which is excellent Meadow Ground, with about 6 or 8 Acres cleared, an Orchard containing 300 Trees, and ſome Improvement of Houſes. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, is deſired to apply to Mr. *William Lux*, of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, who can give an indiſputable Title to the ſame, or

DARBY LUX.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the laſt SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

By PERMISSION of his EXCELLENCY.

At the THEATRE in Upper-Marlborough, *on* Tueſday *next, being the firſt of* July, *will be preſented, a* TRAGEDY (*written by* Shakeſpeare) *call'd*,

ROMEO and JULIET.

WITH THE

FUNERAL PROCESSION of *JULIET*, TO THE MONUMENT of the CAPULETS; AND A SOLEMN DIRGE:

As perform'd at the THEATRE-ROYAL in *Covent-Garden*,

Romeo, Mr. HALLAM; *Prince*, Mr. DOUGLASS; *Montague*, Mr. MURRAY; *Capulet*, Mr. STURT; *Mercutio*, Mr. DOUGLASS; *Benvolio*, Mr. MORRIS; *Friar Lawrence*, Mr. SCOTT; *Peter*, Mr. A. HALLAM.

Juliet, Mrs. DOUGLASS;
Lady Capulet, Miſs CRANE; *Nurſe*, Mrs. MORRIS.

To which will be added, a FARCE, *call'd*,

The KING and the MILLER.

Tickets may be had of Mr. *Benjamin Brooke*.

PIT 7*ſ*6. GALLERY 5*ſ*.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subſcriber from *London* carries on the Taylor's Buſineſs in *Annapolis*, oppoſite to Mr. *Gaſſaway's*, after the neweſt and genteeleſt Manner; he having the neweſt Faſhions lately come in from *London* for either plain or laced Cloaths. Gentlemen either in Town or Country, may depend on being punctually ſerved, and their Favours thankfully acknowledged, by ALEXANDER LEITH.

Charles County, *June* 22d, 1760.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a Convict Servant Man named *John Winter*, a very compleat Houſe Painter; he can imitate Marble or Mahogany very exactly, and can paint Floor Cloths as neat as any imported from *Britain*. The Time of his going off is uncertain, as he was hired to a Gentleman in *Virginia* who can give no Account of the Time. The laſt Work he did was a Houſe for Col. *Waſhington* near *Alexandria*. He muſt be pretty well known there, having work'd at his Buſineſs ſeveral Months in Town. He is a very impertinent Fellow, pretty tall, and very red about the Noſe and Face. His Dreſs is uncertain.

Whoever brings the ſaid Servant home, or ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, paid by JOHN FENDALL.

Charles County, *June* 22d, 1760.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcribers, two Convict Servants, *viz.*

James Williams, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, ſhort dark Hair, and the two fore Fingers of his right Hand cut off (as he ſays by his Mother.) Had on an Oſnabrigs Shirt and Trowſers, a blue Sailor's Jacket, old Shoes and Stockings, and an old Hat.

Thomas Orford, a Lad, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, ſandy Hair, white Eye-brows, and freckled Face. Had on a black Que Wig, pretty good Hat, Shoes and Stockings.

It is ſuſpected they will ſteal other Cloaths, and that they have a forged Paſs as Sailors.

Whoever ſecures both or either of the ſaid Servants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Four Piſtoles Reward for both, or Two Piſtoles for either, paid by

BENJAMIN FENDALL,
JOHN FENDALL.

RAN away on the 19th of this Inſtant *June*, from the Subſcriber living in *King's-Town, Queen-Anne's* County, *Maryland*, a Weſt Country Convict Servant Man named *John Ward*, about 50 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 8 Inches high, well-ſet, wears ſhort black curl'd Hair, the Top of his Head bald, the middle Finger on his right Hand is ſtrait, and pretends to be a Bricklayer or Maſon. Had on when he went away, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, long Oſnabrigs Trowſers, an old Felt Hat, brown Coat and Jacket, ſuppoſed to have a Check Shirt, *Engliſh* made Shoes tied with Leather Strings, and Nails in the Heels. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, or Three Pounds if brought home, paid by

DANIEL SURRELL.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Mary Smith*, Widow, near *Queen's-Town* in *Queen-Anne's* County, taken up as a Stray, a very ſmall Bright Bay Mare, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, ſome white Spots on her Neck and Back, Switch Tail, hanging Mane, paces ſlow, appears to be 5 or 6 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the near Buttock C.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Lowe*, near *Upper-Marlborough*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Sorrel Mare, branded on the near Buttock thus ꝺB, has a white Face, two yellow Spots above her Eyes, and her hind Feet are white.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Anne Harlam*, near *William Carmack*'s, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Black Mare, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh thus 2. She had on a Bell, with a Leather Collar, and large Iron Buckle.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the WILSON, *Captain* SLATER, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Stores at* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, QUEEN-ANNE, *and* PIG-POINT, *on* Patuxent *River, at* PISCATAWAY *and* ROCK-CREEK *on* Patowmack *River*,

GREAT Variety of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, Wholeſale or Retail, for Bills, Caſh, Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat. STEPHEN WEST.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Houſe in the City of ANNAPOLIS, *for ready Money or ſhort Credit, at reaſonable Rates*,

THE ſundry GOODS following, *viz. Weſt-India* Rum by the Hogſhead or Gallon, *Muſcovado* Sugar by the Barrel or Pound, *Liſbon* Wine, Sweet Oil, White Wine Vinegar, and Arrack, by the Caſk or Gallon, *Liſbon* Lemons by the Hundred or Dozen, Cod Fiſh by the Quintal or Pound, Rice by the Hundred or Pound, Olives by the Bottle, and a ſortable Parcel of plain and flower'd Lawns, with ſundry other dry Goods; and alſo a new Curricle, with a compleat Set of Harneſs. JOHN INCH.

N. B. The Subſcriber has a Man, who is well acquainted with all the Rivers and Harbours in *Cheſapeak* Bay, and will undertake to Pilot any Veſſel to any Place therein.

June 3d, 1760.

EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from *Curtis*'s Creek Iron-Works, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

John Collins, about 23 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a ſwarthy Complexion, has ſhort black Hair, which he combs back, has a pert Look, and ſpeaks a little in the Weſt Country Dialect.

Thomas Cooper, about 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears long black ſtrait Hair, which he ties behind, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and has loſt one or two of his upper Jaw Teeth, and is an *Engliſhman*.

They had on and took with them, a blue *German* Serge Coat, with Mohair Buttons, one brown Cloth Waiſtcoat without Sleeves, a Pair of blue Broad Cloth Breeches, a brown Thickſet Coat, Sailor's Trowſers, White and Check Shirts, two new Felt Hats, and ſundry other Cloaths.

It is ſuppoſed they have an old Silver Watch, and ſome Money with them.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above Servants, ſo as their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Six Piſtoles Reward; and if taken out of the Province, Eight Piſtoles, and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

Fairfax County, in *Virginia*, *June* 6, 1760.

To be LET, and ENTERED on immediately,

A VERY choice TRACT of LAND, containing ſeveral Thouſand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, lying on *Patowmack* River, and chiefly bounded by *Kittocktan* Creek, in the County of *Loudoun*, and Colony of *Virginia*. Any Perſon may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber at Mr. *William Kirk*'s, on the ſaid Creek, or at Mr. *Andrew Adam*'s, Merchant, in *Leeſburg*, in the ſaid County, where Attendance will be given, by JOHN PATTERSON, *Agent*.

Elk-Ridge, *June* 9, 1760.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*, on Thurſday the 5th Inſtant, a Convict Servant Man, named *George Sears*, about 19 or 20 Years old, fair complexion'd, tho' his Hair (which he wears) is dark, a round Face, pretty much mark'd with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 1 Inch high: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, and a Crocus Pair of Trowſers.

Whoever brings the ſaid Servant back to his Maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

JOSHUA DORSEY, Son of *Henry*.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subſcriber carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, about Twelve Miles from Mr. *Richard Snowden*'s Iron-Works, about Twenty-two Miles from *Elk-Ridge* Landing on *Patapſco* River, about Twenty-three Miles from *George-Town* on *Patowmack* River, about Sixteen Miles from *Bladenſburg*, on the Eaſtern Branch of *Patowmack* River, and has now Thirty Thouſand Weight of BREAD to ſell. Any Perſon or Perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may have a Parcel delivered at Capt. *Henry Ayton*'s, Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*'s, Son of *Baſil*, at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, Mr. *Richard Whittle*'s, Merchant, at *Bladenſburg*, and at Col. *George Beall*'s, at *George-Town* on *Patowmack* River, *viz.* Middling Bread at Twenty Shillings *per* Hundred, good Brown Bread at Fifteen Shillings *per* Hundred, and about 5000 Wt. of very good fine Flour at Fifteen Shillings *per* Hundred: He has a good Water Mill, and Conveniencies for Bolting, where any Gentlemen and Others that have a Mind to have a Quantity of Wheat ground and pack'd, may have it well done: And as it is a ſuitable Place for raiſing and purchaſing Grain, thoſe inclinable to carry on Farms, may be ſupplied with Part of ſundry Tracts of good Land, well water'd, and plenty of good Places for making good Meadows, from which there are good Waggon Roads lead to each of the above Landings, to be Rented at reaſonable Rates, by

3 JAMES BROOKE.

Cheſter-Town, *June* 10th, 1760.

JUST IMPORTED,

A LARGE Aſſortment of MEDICINES, to be Sold at Retail by the Subſcriber.

Practitioners of Phyſic may be ſupplied with any Quantity, or private Families with ſmall Boxes, or any Article, at the loweſt Prices, by

3 WILLIAM MURRAY.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wedneſday in the next November *Courts in* Prince-George's *and* Frederick *Counties*,

ALL the outſtanding Debts (without Exception) then due to Meſſrs. *Alexander Brown*, and Company, contracted with Mr. *Robert Mundell*, while he kept Store at *George-Town* on *Rock-Creek*, and left with me to be collected. For the Convenience of thoſe who may incline to purchaſe, Liſts of the Debts, againſt the firſt of *September*, will be lodged at the Stores in *Upper-Marlborough*, *Bladenſburg*, *George-Town*, and *Frederick-Town*, and Copies affixed at the Court-Houſes, and other public Places.

Any Perſon inclining to make a private Purchaſe of the Whole, or a Part, may apply to me any Time between the Firſt of *September* and the Day of Sale. 3 GEORGE SCOTT.

WHEREAS *Sarah*, the Wife of me the Subſcriber, living near the Head of *Severn*, hath behaved herſelf very Ill, and run me in Debt in ſundry Places, *&c.* This is therefore to forewarn any Perſons from Truſting her on my Account, or Dealing with her in any Manner; for I will pay no Debt of her Contracting after this 28th of *May*, 1760. X 3 JAMES STEWARD.

STRAY'D or Stolen from *Bladenſburg* laſt Fall, two Mares, and Colts of that Seaſon. The one a Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high; ſhe has no perceivable Brand, but is very remarkable by having one Wall-Eye, and a white Spot about the Bigneſs of a Silver Six-pence behind her right Ear. She had a Mare Colt with her then of a Roan Colour. The other is a Sorrel Mare, had a Bay Horſe Colt with her; ſhe is branded on the near Shoulder and hind Quarter with an S, has a Blaze in her Face, about 13¾ Hands high.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mares and Colts, ſo as the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward for the Bay Mare and Colt, and Thirty Shillings for the Sorrel Mare and Colt.

As there is great Reaſon to believe the ſaid Mares and Colts were Stolen, any Perſon that will diſcover the Felons, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward for each Felon that is convicted.

4 JOHN ROW.

BROKE out of *Prince-George*'s County Goal, on the 21ſt of *May* at Night, one *Thomas Mayhew*, of a very dark Complexion, (his Father being an *Eaſt-India Indian*) about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own Hair which is very Black. He formerly lived in the lower End of that County.

Whoever takes up the ſaid *Mayhew*, and brings him to *Upper-Marlborough*, to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward.

BENJAMIN BROOKES.

X 5

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship ST. GEORGE, *Captain* JACOB WALTERS, *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* BALTIMORE-TOWN, *Wholeſale or Retail, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or ſhort Credit.*

SUNDRY Sorts of Paints and Colours, *viz.* Red, White and Black, Lead, ground and unground; fine *Pruſſian* Blue; red Chalk; red Paint; King's, Prince's, and *Naples* Yellow; Lake; diſtill'd Verdegreaſe; fine *Venetian* Red, Rape and Linſeed Oyl, *&c. &c.* JONATHAN PLOWMAN.

N. B. He will either purchaſe or take in Payment, Turpentine, Cedar Plank, and Skins and Furs of all Sorts.

THE ſaid Ship *ST. GEORGE*, now lying in *Patapſco*, will take in TOBACCO, conſign'd to Meſſieurs *Sydenham* and *Hodgſon*, Merchants in *London*, at Twelve Pounds Sterling *per* Ton.

SEVERAL Tracts of very valuable LAND lying in *Frederick* County, to be Sold by the Subſcriber, for Sterling, Bills of Exchange, Crop Tobacco, or Current Money.

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR Raiſing the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds for Enlarging and Repairing the PUBLIC WHARF, and Erecting a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in *Alexandria*, *viz.*

3	Tickets	at £. 50	£. 150
3	Ditto	at 25	75
10	Ditto	at 10	100
20	Ditto	at 5	100
40	Ditto	at 2	80
745	Ditto	at 1	745
821	Prizes.	Sum raiſed	250
2179	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets at 10 *s.*		£. 1500

THE above is not three Blanks to a Prize, without any Deduction.

The Drawing to begin the firſt Day of *September* next.

The Prizes to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* and *Maryland* Gazettes, and the Money to be paid as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed.

All Prizes not demanded in ſix Months after Publication, will be deem'd as generouſly given to the Uſes aforeſaid.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Managers, *George William Fairfax*, *William Ramſay*, *John Carlyle*, *Gerard Alexander*, *John Dalton*, *George Johnſton*, *George Maſon*, *John Hunter*, *Robert Adam*, and *John Muir*, Truſtees of the ſaid Town, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath that they faithfully diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in them.

Tickets may be had from the aforeſaid Managers, or from Col. *John Champe*, or *Allan Macrae*, Merchant, at *Dumfries*; *Hector Roſs* and *Benjamin Greyſon*, Merchants, at *Colcheſter*; *Philip Richard Fendall*, of *Charles* County; Meſſrs. *Symmers* and *John Weldon*, Merchants, at *Upper-Marlborough*; and at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Thurſday the 18th of *October* laſt, Two New Negroes; the one a Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, ſuppoſed to be about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Crocus Shirt and Trowſers, and a new white Plading Jacket. He will anſwer to the Name of *Iſaac*. The other a Woman, is very ſmall, talks in her own Language very faſt, and appears to be older than the Man. Had on when ſhe went away, a Crocus Shift, and a white Plading Petticoat; ſhe alſo carried with her a Piece of greeniſh colour'd Cloth, which I ſuppoſe may ſupply the want of a Jacket. She will anſwer to the Name of *Sarah*.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroes, and brings them to me at *George-Town* on *Patowmack* River, or ſecures them ſo that I can have them again, ſhall have a Reward of Twenty-five Shillings for each, beſides reaſonable Charges paid, if taken up 20 Miles from home, and delivered to me.

ROBERT PETER.

Since firſt publiſhing the above Advertiſement, ſome Circumſtances have been diſcovered, by which it is conjectured the above Slaves were ſtolen.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.